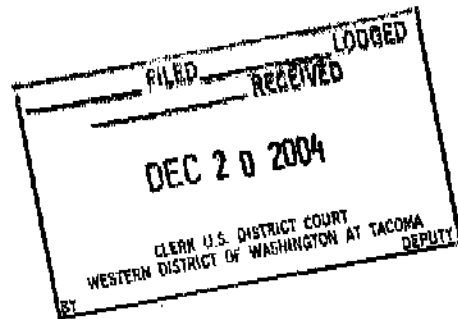




04-CV-05867-CMP



**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON**

ANTHONY P. KEYTER

Plaintiff (Pro Se)

Vs

230 GOVERNMENT OFFICERS

Defendants

(Names Listed in Section II.)

Case No.

C04 5867 RSB

COMPLAINT IN CIVIL

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES /

ACTION TO COMPELL

- JURY DEMAND

- DEMAND FOR EXTERNAL

PANEL OF JUDGES

I. NATURE OF THE CASE

1. Plaintiff Anthony P. Keyter brings this civil action for damages against 230 officers of the Washington State and Federal governments, in their personal capacities. This claim arises from a conspiracy by the 230 officers to commit crimes, to obstruct the

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155d

1 administration of the laws, to defeat the ends of justice, to provide protection to
 2 criminals, and to deny the Plaintiff the right to protection of the laws and the rights to
 3 his lawful property. Each of these officers furthered the aims of that conspiracy.

- 4 2. Each of the Defendants from whom damages is claimed, owed the Plaintiff a legal duty
 5 not to breach the laws of the United States and of Washington State and cause him
 6 harm. However, in malicious and reckless disregard for those legal duties towards the
 7 Plaintiff, each of the Defendants violated their duty and as a consequence caused the
 8 Plaintiff harm and loss. The breaches of law committed by the Defendants are serious
 9 in nature and include misprision of felony, conspiracy to commit crimes, and rendering
 10 criminal assistance. The Defendants all hold responsible positions in government and
 11 amongst them are senior members of society.
- 12 3. Through this civil claim restitution is sought for the harm and loss that the unbridled
 13 criminality and breaches of common law, committed by these government officers,
 14 have caused the Plaintiff.
- 15 4. Plaintiff petitions the Court to compel the Defendants by way of mandamus to obey the
 16 law, and to perform their respective duties pertaining to a large parcel of criminal
 17 allegations provided to each, which duties are circumscribed by the laws of Washington
 18 State and the United States.

19 II. PARTIES

20 **PLAINTIFF:**

21 Name of Plaintiff: Anthony P. Keyter
 22 Address: 6200 Soundview Dr. R201,
 23 Gig Harbor, WA. 98335
 24 Telephone: (253) 853 3859

DEFENDANTS:

Washington State Executive:

Address: Washington State Capital, P.O. Box 40002, Olympia, WA. 98504

1st Defendant: Gary Locke, Governor

2nd Defendant: Brad Owen, Lt. Governor

3rd Defendant: Sam Reed, Secretary of State

4th Defendant: Christine Gregoire, Attorney General

Washington State Courts

Address: Temple of Justice, P.O. Box 40929, Olympia, WA. 98504

5th Defendant: Gerry Alexander, Chief Justice

6th Defendant: Marywave Van Deren, Appeals Court Judge

7th Defendant: Deborah Fleck, Superior Court Judge

Washington State Committee on Judicial Conduct

Address: P.O. Box 1817, Olympia, WA. 98507

8th Defendant: Sherry Appleton

9th Defendant: Vivian Caver

10th Defendant: Marianne Connelly

11th Defendant: Gregory Dallaire

12th Defendant: Michael E. Donohue, Judge

13th Defendant: Margo Keller

14th Defendant: Connie Michener

15th Defendant: Ruth Reukauf, Judge

16th Defendant: John A. Schultheis, Judge

17th Defendant: K. Collins Sprague

18th Defendant: Todd K. Whitrock

19th Defendant: Mary Kay Becker, Judge

20th Defendant: John McCarthy, Judge

21st Defendant: Antonio Cube, Sr.

22nd Defendant: Joseph Delay

23rd Defendant: Judie Fortier

24th Defendant: Nora Gallaher

25th Defendant: Lorraine Lee

26th Defendant: Wanda Briggs

27th Defendant: Mike Sotelo

28th Defendant: Betsy Wilkerson

29th Defendant: Judge Clark

30th Defendant: David Akana

31st Defendant: Barrie Althof

Senators - Washington State Senate

Address: Washington State Capital, P.O. Box 40600, Olympia, WA. 98504

32nd Defendant: Don Benton
33rd Defendant: Dale Brandland
34th Defendant: Lisa Brown
35th Defendant: Don Carlson
36th Defendant: Alex Deccio
37th Defendant: Mark Doumit
38th Defendant: Tracey Eide
39th Defendant: Luke Esser
40th Defendant: Darlene Fairley
41st Defendant: Bill Finkbeiner
42nd Defendant: Rosa Franklin
43rd Defendant: Karen Fraser
44th Defendant: Patricia Hale
45th Defendant: Jim Hargrove
46th Defendant: Mary Margaret Haugen
47th Defendant: Mike Hewitt
48th Defendant: Jim Honeyford
49th Defendant: Jim Horn
50th Defendant: Ken Jacobsen
51st Defendant: Stephen Johnson
52nd Defendant: Jim Kastama
53rd Defendant: Karen Keiser
54th Defendant: Adam Kline
55th Defendant: Jeanne Kohl-Welles
56th Defendant: Rosemary McAuliffe
57th Defendant: Bob McCaslin
58th Defendant: Bob Morton
59th Defendant: Joyce Mulliken
60th Defendant: Bob Oke
61st Defendant: Linda Evans Parlette
62nd Defendant: Erik Poulsen
63rd Defendant: Margarita Prentice
64th Defendant: Marilyn Rasmussen
65th Defendant: Aaron Reardon
66th Defendant: Debbie Regala
67th Defendant: Pam Roach
68th Defendant: Dino Rossi
69th Defendant: Dave Schmidt
70th Defendant: Larry Sheahan
71st Defendant: Betti Sheldon
72nd Defendant: Tim Sheldon
73rd Defendant: Paul Shin

1 74th Defendant: Harriet Spanel
2 75th Defendant: Val Stevens
3 76th Defendant: Dan Swecker
4 77th Defendant: Pat Thibaudeau
5 78th Defendant: James West
6 79th Defendant: Shirley Winsley
7 80th Defendant: Joseph Zarelli

8 **Representatives - Washington State House of Representatives**
9 **Address: Washington State Capital, P.O. Box 40600, Olympia, WA. 98504**

10 81st Defendant: John Ahern
11 82nd Defendant: Gary Alexander
12 83rd Defendant: Glenn Anderson
13 84th Defendant: Mike Armstrong
14 85th Defendant: Barbara Bailey
15 86th Defendant: Brad Benson
16 87th Defendant: Jean Berkey
17 88th Defendant: Brian Blake
18 89th Defendant: Marc Boldt
19 90th Defendant: Jim Buck
20 91st Defendant: Roger Bush
21 92nd Defendant: Jack Cairnes
22 93rd Defendant: Tom Campbell
23 94th Defendant: Michael Carrell
24 95th Defendant: Bruce Chandler
96th Defendant: Maralyn Chase
97th Defendant: Frank Chopp
98th Defendant: Jim Clements
99th Defendant: Judy Clibborn
100th Defendant: Eileen Cody
101st Defendant: Cary Condotta
102nd Defendant: Steve Conway
103rd Defendant: Mike Cooper
104th Defendant: Don Cox
105th Defendant: Larry Crouse
106th Defendant: Jeannie Darneille
107th Defendant: Richard DeBolt
108th Defendant: Jerome Delvin
109th Defendant: Mary Lou Dickerson
110th Defendant: Hans Dunshee
111th Defendant: Jeanne Edwards
112th Defendant: William Eickmeyer
113th Defendant: Doug Ericksen
114th Defendant: Dennis Flannigan
115th Defendant: Bill Fromhold

1	116 th Defendant: Jeff Gombosky
	117 th Defendant: Bill Grant
2	118 th Defendant: Kathy Haigh
	119 th Defendant: Shirley Hankins
3	120 th Defendant: Brian Hatfield
	121 st Defendant: Bill Hinkle
4	122 nd Defendant: Janca Holmquist
	123 rd Defendant: Zack Hudgins
5	124 th Defendant: Sam Hunt
	125 th Defendant: Ross Hunter
6	126 th Defendant: Fred Jarrett
	127 th Defendant: Ruth Kagi
7	128 th Defendant: Phyllis Gutierrez Kenney
	129 th Defendant: Lynn Kessler
8	130 th Defendant: Steve Kirby
	131 st Defendant: Dan Kristiansen
9	132 nd Defendant: Patricia Lantz
	133 rd Defendant: Kelli Linville
10	134 th Defendant: John Lovick
	135 th Defendant: Dave Mastin
11	136 th Defendant: John McCoy
	137 th Defendant: Joe McDermott
12	138 th Defendant: Joyce McDonald
	139 th Defendant: Jim McIntire
13	140 th Defendant: Lois McMahan
	141 st Defendant: Cathy McMorris
14	142 nd Defendant: Thomas Mielke
	143 rd Defendant: Mark Miloscia
15	144 th Defendant: Jim Moeller
	145 th Defendant: Dawn Morrell
16	146 th Defendant: Jeff Morris
	147 th Defendant: Edward Murray
17	148 th Defendant: Daniel Newhouse
	149 th Defendant: Toby Nixon
18	150 th Defendant: Al O'Brien
	151 st Defendant: Ed Orcutt
19	152 nd Defendant: Kirk Pearson
	153 rd Defendant: Eric Pettigrew
20	154 th Defendant: Cheryl Pflug
	155 th Defendant: Skip Priest
21	156 th Defendant: David Quall
	157 th Defendant: Dan Roach
22	158 th Defendant: Phil Rockefeller
	159 th Defendant: Sandra Singery Romero
23	160 th Defendant: Laura Ruderman
24	

1 161st Defendant: Sharon Tomiko Santos
2 162nd Defendant: Lynn Schindler
3 163rd Defendant: Mark Schoesler
4 164th Defendant: Shay Schual-Berke
5 165th Defendant: Barry Sehlin
6 166th Defendant: Jan Shabron
7 167th Defendant: Geoff Simpson
8 168th Defendant: Mary Skinner
9 169th Defendant: Helen Sommers
10 170th Defendant: Brian Sullivan
11 171st Defendant: Bob Sump
12 172nd Defendant: Gigi Talcott
13 173rd Defendant: Rodney Tom
14 174th Defendant: Dave Upthegrove
15 175th Defendant: Velma Voloria
16 176^h Defendant: Deb Wallace
17 177th Defendant: Alex Wood
18 178th Defendant: Beverly Woods

19 **Washington State Executive Ethics Board**

20 **Address: 2425 Bristol Court SW, PO Box 40149, Olympia, WA. 98504**

21 179th Defendant: James Vaché
22 180th Defendant: Marilee Scarbrough
23 181st Defendant: Laquita Fields
24 182nd Defendant: Paul Zellinski
183rd Defendant: Trish Akana
184th Defendant: Brian Malarky

185 **Washington State Legislative Ethics Board**

186 **Address: Washington State Capital, PO Box 40482, Olympia, WA. 98504**

187th Defendant: Paul Aldinger
188th Defendant: James Anderson
189th Defendant: William Asbury
190th Defendant: John Betrozoff
191th Defendant: Ruth Schroeder
192th Defendant: Mike O'Connell

193 **Pierce County Councilors**

194 **Address: Pierce County Council, 930 Tacoma Ave S, Tacoma, WA. 98402**

195st Defendant: Shaun Bunney
196nd Defendant: Paul Bocchi
197rd Defendant: Barbara Gelman
198th Defendant: Calvin Goings
199th Defendant: John Ladenburg, Executive Officer
200th Defendant: Terry Lee

1 197th Defendant: Harold Moss
2 198th Defendant: Kevin Wimsett

3 **Tacoma City Councilors**

4 **Address: Tacoma City Council, 747 Market St., Suite 1200, Tacoma, WA. 98402**

5 199th Defendant: Bill Baarsma, Mayor

6 200th Defendant: Bill Evans

7 201st Defendant: Connie Ladenburg

8 202nd Defendant: Mike Lonergan

9 203rd Defendant: Sharon McGavick

10 204th Defendant: Doug Millar

11 205th Defendant: Bil Moss

12 206th Defendant: Kevin Phelps

13 207th Defendant: Rick Talbert

14 **Washington State Patrol**

15 **Address: General Administration Building, PO Box 42600, Olympia, WA. 98504**

16 208th Defendant: Ronal Serpas, Chief

17 209th Defendant: Lt. Davis

18 210th Defendant: Sergeant Dahl

19 211th Defendant: Joe Olson

20 **Pierce County Sheriff's Department**

21 **Address: 930 Tacoma Ave S, Tacoma, WA. 98402**

22 212th Defendant: Paul Pastor, Sheriff

23 213th Defendant: Graig Adams

24 214th Defendant: Deputy Brame

City of Tacoma Police Department

Address: 930 Tacoma Ave S, Tacoma, WA. 98402

215th Defendant: Catherine Woodard, Deputy Chief of Police

City of Gig Harbor Police Department

216th Defendant: Mitch Barker, Chief of Police

217th Defendant: Officer Entze

Pierce County Prosecutors Office

Address: 930 Tacoma Ave S, Tacoma, WA. 98402

218th Defendant: Gerald Horne, Chief Prosecuting Attorney

219th Defendant: Gerald Costello, Prosecuting Attorney

United States Department of Justice, Seattle

Address: 601 Union St., Suite 5100, Seattle, WA. 98101

220th Defendant: John McKay, US Attorney

221st Defendant: Donald Currie, Assistant US Attorney

FBI, Seattle

Address: 1110 Third Ave, Seattle, WA. 98101

222nd Defendant: Charles Mandigo, Special Agent in Charge

223rd Defendant: Danny Barkley, Supervisory Special Agent

224th Defendant: (Unnamed female) Special Agent on Duty, 3.30pm, March 5, 2003

United States Department of Justice, Washington DC

Address: U.S. Department of Justice, Washington DC, 20530

225th Defendant: Ralph Boyd, Jr. - Assistant United States Attorney General

226th Defendant: Albert Moskowitz - Chief, Criminal Section, Civil Rights Division

227th Defendant: Ysmael Fonseca - Paralegal Specialist, Criminal Section.

228th Defendant: Norman Hillman - Chief, Public Integrity Section.

229th Defendant: Lisa Frank, Supervisory Litigation Support Specialist, Public Integrity Section

Washington State Attorney General's Office

Address: 1125 Washington St. SE, PO Box 40100, Olympia, WA. 98504

230th Defendant: Jeffrey Goltz, Deputy Attorney General

III. JURIDICTION, VENUE, AND EXTERNAL JUDGES

Jurisdiction

5. The United States District Court for the Western District of Washington has original jurisdiction of all civil actions arising under the laws of the United States, and therefore this court has jurisdiction over plaintiff's claim, under 28 USC § 1331. This Court has further original jurisdiction pursuant to 28 USC § 1361 as an aspect of this case is in the nature of mandamus to compel an officer of the United States to perform a duty owed to the Plaintiff.

6. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction over the Plaintiff's state law claim under 28 USC § 1367.

Venue

7. Venue properly lies in this court pursuant to 28 USC § 1391 (e), BECAUSE (1) a substantial part of the events or omissions, giving rise to the claim, occurred in this

1 district, and (2) a substantial part of property that is the subject of the action is situated
 2 in this district, and (3) most of the Defendants reside in this judicial district, and (4) the
 3 Plaintiff resides in this judicial district.

4 *Request for External Judges*

- 5
- 6 8. Due to the nature and complexity of the case, Plaintiff requests that a special panel of
 7 three judges from outside the state be convened to preside over the case. Amongst the
 8 Defendants to this case are ten judges from Washington State, including the Chief
 9 Justice. Also included amongst the Defendants are the Governor, the Attorney General,
 10 the Secretary of State, and other senior members of the Washington State Government.
 11 Rationally, an impartial and fair hearing cannot be expected from a local judge.

12 IV. PRO SE

- 13 9. Illegally deprived of his assets and a large portion of his income by the very people
 14 defending this case, the Plaintiff is unable to afford those bright legal minds who might
 15 navigate the peculiar legal convention and the maize of rules and conflicting laws in
 16 order to claim restitution for his losses. Despite that very effective method to deny a
 17 citizen justice, the conduct of the Defendants in violating the accepted common law
 18 norms of society and thereby causing the Plaintiff harm and loss is not only morally
 19 wrong but also legally indefensible, and must not be allowed to go unpunished without
 20 restitution.
- 21 10. The Plaintiff thus proceeds pro se in this case guided by the principles enshrined in the
 22 Constitution and by an inner sense of what is morally right and wrong - guided by those
 23 very values which every American would like to see their fellow citizens live by.
 24

1
2 **V. BACKGROUND, FACTS, EVENTS.**
3

4 ***Milieu***

- 5 11. The founding fathers of America have enshrined noble principles in the Constitution of
6 the United States – principles of freedom, justice, and the protection of individual
7 rights. Legislators have translated these principles into some admirable laws. Yet,
8 other laws leave much to be desired. The entanglement of conflicting laws provides
9 judges with no clear guidance or parameters. Thus judges have carte-blanche to
10 miscreate. It is in the area of the administration of the laws that something has gone
11 dreadfully awry.
- 12 12. Two sets of standards have developed in the execution of the laws – one set of
13 standards is applicable to the general populace, the other applicable to those in
14 authority. Officials in positions of authority who abuse their positions and the law may
15 generally do so with impunity. This has become the norm and there is no effective
16 antidote available to the general population. The administrative system and certain laws
17 in fact protect such abusers from accountability. This further encourages immoral and
18 corrupt behavior amongst officials.
- 19 13. There are enormous obstacles in the path of the common man who aims to bring an
20 official to justice for misconduct or crimes committed. Every member of the public,
21 who has attempted that, can attest thereto. Officials who are tasked with administering
22 the laws will simply fail to take action against offenders in their midst. This is by far
23 the most effective method to protect a delinquent peer. This collusion amongst
24 officialdom to protect their own from criminal accountability is widespread throughout
all branches of government: executive, legislative, and law enforcement/judiciary.
This profound malevolence permeates through every level of government: city, county,
state, and federal.

1
2 14. The Plaintiff in this case was illegally stripped of his property by an errant judge acting
3 in collusion with two others. For three years the Plaintiff has attempted to retrieve his
4 property, and attempted to bring the perpetrators of the crimes to book. In his efforts,
5 the Plaintiff made nine hundred and twenty (920) individual written requests to three
6 hundred and three (303) officials from the most junior police officer to the highest
7 authorities in the land. Plaintiff's efforts met with callous indifference. The cover up
8 of crimes committed by officials is absolute. In practice, government officers are
9 unassailable.

10 15. The lofty principles established by the Constitution have been usurped by those in
11 present day government with lesser and darker intentions. The pernicious effect of this
12 callous abuse has a harsh impact upon society. The United States of today is not the
13 benign society which the founding fathers aspired to create through the higher values
14 enshrined in the Constitution.

15 *Facts / Events*

16 *Initiating Cause*

17 16. On January 4, 2002, and on July 17, 2002, a judge presiding over a marital dissolution
18 in Washington State Superior Court Case # 00-3-02932-1, colluded with two others and
19 fraudulently and illegally seized virtually all the Plaintiff's assets and a substantial
20 portion of his future income. Amongst the crimes associated with that illegality were
21 245 counts of perjury, 12 counts of fraud, burglary, theft, and tampering with court
22 evidence.

23 17. The marriage was childless and it was dissolved on the premise of 'no-fault'. However,
24 the judge entered the court with premeditated intent to favor the woman, regardless of
fact, regardless of evidence, and regardless of law. In flagrant violation of agreements,
contracts, and law, the judge effectively allocated 100% of the estate to the wife. In

1 addition, the judge awarded the Plaintiff's entire (401K) pension to the wife. The judge
 2 also awarded the wife a substantial portion of his income as maintenance, for the
 3 remainder of Plaintiff's working career. This order was made despite the fact that both
 4 parties were able-bodied and adequately qualified to work. In her judgment, the judge
 5 violated 36 statutes.

6 *Seeking Rectification*

7 18. In order to seek rectification and justice, the Plaintiff lodged criminal charges against
 8 the perpetrators of the crimes with police and prosecutors in Washington State so as to
 9 enforce the laws of the state, reverse the illegal state action, and to recover property
 10 unlawfully seized by the judge. *Prima Facie* evidence of the crimes was provided to
 11 each authority. However, officers from these authorities omitted to perform their legal
 12 duties to investigate and prosecute the crimes committed by the judge and two others,
 13 and instead embarked upon a conspiracy to protect the criminals.

14 19. Further requests were made to officers of other government institutions and agencies to
 15 enforce the laws and retrieve the Plaintiff's assets which were illegally seized. Officer
 16 upon officer and authority upon authority failed to perform the duties required of them
 17 by law. Rather, they elected to protect the judge and the malfeasant officers involved,
 18 and elected to cover up the crimes.

19 *Exhaustive Measures*

20 20. The Plaintiff took exhaustive measures to seek justice and restitution and to animate the
 21 law enforcement process, but to no avail. Three hundred and three (303) officers, who
 22 held pertinent positions in Washington State and Federal governments, were
 23 approached by the Plaintiff for assistance. Amongst them are high officials of state and
 24 federal government, including the Washington State Governor, the Attorney General,
 the Secretary of State, the Chief Justice, and four (4) police chiefs. Amongst federal
 officials are FBI agents, a US Attorney, an Assistant Attorney General of the United
 States, and other senior officials.

1 21. The Plaintiff made nine hundred and twenty (920) individual written requests to
 2 officials from thirty two (32) different institutions of government to enforce the laws
 3 (See Appendix 2). These institutions include State and Federal Executive Offices, State
 4 and Federal Attorney General Offices, State and Federal Legislatures, State and Federal
 5 Judiciary Committees, four police departments, and the FBI.

6 22. The two hundred and thirty (230) Defendants in this case were amongst the officials
 7 approached by the Plaintiff to address the crimes and to retrieve illegally seized assets.
 8 Hundreds of requests were made to the Defendants. Information was provided to the
 9 Defendants in a "Dossier of Crimes" which meticulously details and provides *prima*
 10 *facie* evidence of the crimes. Alternatively, the Defendants were advised where such a
 11 dossier was available for their use.

12 23. Each one of the Defendants held a special position of trust in society and a pertinent
 13 position in government to deal with violations of law. Each Defendant had a statutory
 14 duty, a common law duty and a moral duty to adhere to the request by the Plaintiff to
 15 address the crimes. Each one of the Defendants failed to perform their legal and moral
 16 duties. However, providing protection to criminals is a crime. Failure to have them
 17 identified is a crime.

18 24. Criminal charges were filed against Defendants for failure to investigate and prosecute,
 19 or alternatively to initiate the investigations and prosecutions of the crimes presented to
 20 them. However, Defendants' crimes were not investigated or prosecuted either.

21 *Conspiracy to commit crimes*

22 25. To a large degree, group activity enhances the successful outcome of criminal
 23 endeavor. The hierarchical structure of government and law enforcement should
 24 normally take care of any individual offence or failure of duty in its ranks. Any
 criminal act or omission by an individual Defendant would in itself not have grave
 consequences. However, the collective criminal actions by Defendants defeated the

1 ends of justice in its entirety.

2
3 26. In this case, one Defendant performed one part of the act; another performed the other
4 part of the act, and a mutually protective barrier was set up around the Defendants
5 which covered up any criminal wrongdoing amongst themselves. The incestuous
6 relationship of the entire group of offenders served to complete the closed loop of
7 reciprocal protection against the consequences of their crimes, to the total negation of
8 their statutory obligations.

9 27. Each Defendant combined with all the other Defendants to further the aims of the group
10 to commit offences and to obstruct justice. This collusion by Defendants to defeat the
11 course of justice ran throughout the very 'government function' which was called upon
12 to deal with the crimes, and as a consequence the Defendants became part of the wider
13 conspiracy to cover up the crimes.

14 28. Accordingly, criminal charges of conspiracy were filed against all the Defendants. In
15 terms of the criminal statute 18 USC § 371 and 18 USC § 3, each principal offender is
16 also a co-conspirator and an accessory to the crimes of the other conspirators. In this
17 way the crimes proliferated and a staggering *1.6 million crimes* committed by officials
18 of Washington State and the Federal Government have to date been documented and
19 lodged in this case.

20 29. Despite numerous requests to officials in pertinent positions of authority and decision-
21 making, not one has acted on the allegations of 1.6 million crimes. Not one has acted
22 to provide the Plaintiff the protection of the law, or acted to recover illegally seized
23 assets. To date, the crimes and the major criminal conspiracy in government continue
24 unabated, without being investigated or prosecuted.

25 30. The crimes associated with this criminal conspiracy are of a serious nature and include,
26 amongst others, the following: Failure of Duty (RCW 42.20.100); Official Misconduct

(RCW 9A.80.010); Rendering Criminal Assistance (RCW 9A.76.050); Violation of RCW 2.28.030 as Accomplices; 514,374 counts of Conspiracy against Rights (18 USC § 241); 514,374 counts of Conspiracy to Commit Offense (18 USC § 371); Deprivation of Rights under color of law (18 USC § 242); 53,900 counts of Misprision of Felony (18 USC § 4); 514,374 counts of Accessory after the Fact (18 USC § 3); Obstruction of Justice (18 USC § 1505); Tampering with Court Evidence (RCW 9A.72.150).

31. For a list of the obvious laws violated by the conspirators, see **Appendix 1**.

32. By joining a conspiracy against the very values and principles of 'Justice', 'Freedom', and 'the Rights of the Individual' enshrined in the Constitution, the Defendants bring the entire nation into disrepute amongst the 'family of civilized nations' and should be held accountable for their misdeeds.

Obligation to report crimes

33. Two sources of law obligate the Defendants to deal with felonies and other crimes which have been brought to their attention. Firstly, the law on Misprision of Felony requires that: "whoever, having knowledge of the actual commission of a felony cognizable by a court of the United States, conceals and does not as soon as possible make known the same to some judge or other person in civil or military authority under the United States" is guilty of Misprision of Felony. (18 USC § 4).

34. Secondly, there is an imperative in society which dictates that if you have knowledge of the actual commission of a crime committed against a fellow human being, you are morally obliged to assist him, or make the crime known to somebody who can assist him. Every citizen has that moral obligation. That is a common law responsibility in order to secure a benevolent society. The legislators placed so much importance on this common law principle that they incorporated it into the statutes. (18 USC § 4 - discussed above).

1 35. The Defendants have, in flagrant disregard for both the statutes and common law
 2 violated their obligations. The Defendants did not act upon their knowledge of felonies
 3 and other crimes and upon their knowledge that those crimes have caused the Plaintiff
 4 harm and loss. They should either have investigated or prosecuted (or initiated same),
 5 or alternatively, they should have passed the information on to somebody in authority
 6 who would have addressed the crimes. Each Defendant had the capacity to act. Each
 Defendant failed to act.

7 *Violation of Constitutional Rights*

8 36. Every citizen living in the United States has by law the following two inalienable rights
 9 - that of lawful ownership of property, and that of equal protection of the laws, viz.:
 10 US Constitution - Amendment XIV, Section 1: "... nor shall any state deprive any
 11 person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person
 12 within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws". This avowal is echoed by the
 13 Washington State Constitution, Section 3 - Personal Rights: "No person shall be
 deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law".

14 37. As officers of the Washington State and/or Federal governments, the Defendants, both
 15 as individuals and collectively as conspirators: denied the Plaintiff equal protection of
 16 the laws; denied the Plaintiff due process of law; and were accessories to the
 17 deprivation of the Plaintiff's property without the due process of law.

18 *Plaintiff's loss*

19 38. As a direct result of the malfeasance of the two hundred and thirty (230) Defendants in
 20 this case, the Plaintiff suffered the loss of his assets and future income to the value of
 21 \$376, 865. One purpose of this action is to recover losses incurred through the
 22 malfeasance of the Defendants.

23 *Action to Compel*

24 39. There is in society today a parcel of 1.6 million allegations of crimes which the

1 authorities have willfully failed to address. As the crimes were committed by officials,
2 there is little or no chance that these crimes will be addressed by the authorities (the
3 facts to be revealed by this case will prove this statement).

- 4 40. Each of the government officials listed in this complaint as a Defendant was at various
5 stages provided access to a dossier describing the crimes. The 1017 -page "Dossier of
6 Crimes" contains meticulous details and prima facie evidence of the criminal
7 allegations. Each Defendant had a duty to investigate and/or prosecute, or to initiate
8 same, but each Defendant failed. Yet, the social order cannot tolerate such lawlessness.
- 9 41. Accordingly, the Plaintiff will petition this Court for a mandamus to compel each
10 Defendant to deal with the particular parcel of criminal allegations placed before
11 him/her, each according to his own statutory duties.

12 *Summary*

- 13 42. The Plaintiff was stripped of virtually all of his property through criminal acts
14 committed by a judge and two others. The Plaintiff requested the Defendants to
15 administer their statutory and common law duties to bring the perpetrators to book in
16 order to recover his assets. The Defendants willfully withheld their specific function
17 and key role in the administration of the law, thereby denying the Plaintiff the
18 protection of the law and 'due process', and causing him harm and loss of \$376,865.
19 Through this action the Plaintiff is seeking: to recover his loss in damages; to impose
20 punitive measures upon the Defendants as a deterrent to other malfeasant officers; and
21 to petition the Court to compel delinquent servants of the people to perform their duty
22 to the people obligated by law.
- 23 43. This trial will disclose the cover-up of innumerable criminal acts involving two
24 hundred and thirty (230) officials of government - from the most junior police officers,
through their police chiefs, to prosecutors, judges, state executives, legislators, and

1 ultimately, to the top echelons of the Department of Justice and the Government of the
 2 United States. The facts of this case will demonstrate the endemic corruption in the
 3 administration of justice in the United States, and the large-scale cover-up of crime and
 4 the protection by officials of their own. The criminality embroils the very people whose
 5 function it is to see to, and/or oversee, the administration of justice.

6 44. Yet, the corruption disclosed is not unique to this case. It is merely a reflection of the
 7 trauma that plays out in the United States courts day after day, year after year, court
 8 upon court, state upon state, and administration upon administration. The rot in the
 9 system laid bare by this case will point to a cataclysmic failure in the execution of
 10 justice and governance. This particular brand of tyranny engenders a violent impact
 11 upon society – the violence by government upon its own people.

12 CAUSES OF ACTION

13 VI. FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

14 Violation of Common Law Duty

15 45. The Plaintiff re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 44 as if fully set forth herein.

16 46. Every member of society, without exception, has a moral obligation to all other
 17 members of society not to cause anybody harm or loss. There is no class of people in
 18 society who are exempt from this basic tenet of society.

19 47. Every member of society, without exception, has a moral obligation to all other
 20 members of society to live by the norms of society. In Washington State, for instance,
 21 those norms are obligated in the United States Constitution; the Washington State
 22 Constitution; Federal law; Washington State law; Common Law, and other laws.

23 48. The laws serve to govern the moral behavior of society, and serve to bring about a
 24 benign and civil society. Thus there is a moral duty as well as a legal duty upon all in

1 society, including the Defendant(s), not breach any rules or laws of society which act or
2 omission may cause another, including the Plaintiff, harm or loss.

3 49. Like any other citizen of Washington State and the United States of America, the
4 Plaintiff, has the right to live and function in that orderly and civilized society created
5 by the rules and laws of society. The Plaintiff has a right to enjoy all the benefits
6 which those rules and laws provide. In short, the Plaintiff has the *right* to the protection
7 of the law. The Plaintiff has a right that others in society, including the Defendant(s),
8 do not breach any laws which may impinge upon his rights and cause him harm and
9 loss. The Defendant(s) conversely owed the Plaintiff a legal duty to obey the laws – a
10 legal duty not to breach any laws which may impinge upon the Plaintiff and cause him
11 harm and loss.

12 50. The Defendant(s) has in conscious, willful, and malicious violation of his/her common
13 law duties to the Plaintiff engaged in conduct which caused, and continues to cause, the
14 Plaintiff harm and loss. That conduct included, but is not limited to the following:
15 maliciously and willfully conspiring with others against the rights of the Plaintiff;
16 conspiring with others to commit violations of law; assisting criminals who had
17 committed crimes to evade accountability; obstructing the natural course of justice;
18 failing their statutory duties and other acts which may have brought the Plaintiff succor.
19 These acts may further be surmised by considering the common law duties which
20 underlie the criminal violations committed by the Defendant(s) and listed in **Appendix**
21 **I**.

22 51. The Defendant(s) knew, or reasonably should have known, that the Plaintiff would
23 suffer harm and loss should the Defendant(s) breach his/her common law duties
24 towards the Plaintiff.

25 52. By reason of the Defendant(s)' conscious, willful, and malicious conduct in violation of
26 his/her legal duties, the Plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer harm and loss.

VII. SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

**Breach of special position of trust
Breach of special duty**

53. The Plaintiff re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 44 as if fully set forth herein.

54. By virtue of their professional or official positions, certain people in the community such as doctors, priests or mayors, assume a particular status in society. Their status encumbers upon such people a special duty of trust towards society.

55. By taking on his/her particular position in government, the Defendant(s) in this case also assumed a special status in society, and consequently they also assumed a special duty towards society associated with that status. The Defendant(s) assumed a special duty commensurate with the particular nature of his/her status in society. For example, the common law duty of a judge differs to that of a junior policeman. Nevertheless, amongst other special duties, the Defendant(s) has a self-assumed duty to maintain and advance an orderly, civil and benevolent society. That is the innate nature of his/her work and of the mantle of 'higher esteem' assumed in society – that special position of trust.

56. The Plaintiff had a right to rely on the Defendant(s) self-assumed special duty. Defendant(s) failed to exercise reasonable care in the performance of his/her duty. When faced with overwhelming lawlessness, Defendant(s) failed to act commensurate with his/her position of 'high esteem' in society and with his/her special duty. Further, Defendant(s) suppressed information that would have assisted others to maintain and advance lawfulness and civility in the community.

57. The Defendant(s) continuing conduct constitutes an intentional breach of his/her special position of trust and his/her special duty to society, including the Plaintiff.

1 58. The Defendant(s) knew, or reasonably should have known, that the Plaintiff would
2 suffer harm and loss should the Defendant(s) breach his/her common law duties
3 towards the Plaintiff.

4 59. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendant(s)' breach, the Plaintiff has suffered, and
5 continues to suffer, harm and loss.

6 **VIII. THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

7
8 **Violation of Common Law duties regarding the reporting, and/or acting upon, harmful**
9 ***acts visited upon others (Common Law equivalent of Misprision of Felony)***

10 60. The Plaintiff re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 44 as if fully set forth herein.

11
12 61. Neglecting your duty as a human being is morally wrong.

13 62. Should you have knowledge of the actual commission of a crime committed against a
14 fellow human being, you are morally obliged to assist him, or make the crime known to
15 somebody who can assist him. This principle is well entrenched in our common law.

16 63. In fact, legislators have considered this notion such an important principle of civil
17 society that they have termed its neglect a crime. Failing to report a crime to an
18 authority who will address that crime is termed 'Misprision of Felony' in the statutes.
19 Upon serious contemplation by our legislators, the law was enacted for a very sound
20 reason, which is to bring civility into our society.

21 64. The Plaintiff made known to the Defendant(s) the fact that criminal and harmful acts
22 had been committed against him and requested assistance. The Plaintiff provided the
23 Defendant(s) with details and with prima facie evidence of the criminal and harmful
24 acts, or advised the Defendant(s) where that detail and evidence was available for
his/her information and action.

1
2 65. The Defendant(s) owes the Plaintiff a legal duty not to act unlawfully and violate
3 common law which violation would cause the Plaintiff harm and loss. The Defendant(s)
4 owes the Plaintiff a duty to report or act upon criminal acts committed against the
5 Plaintiff. More so when the Defendant(s) holds a special position of trust in society,
6 and consequently possesses far greater capacity for harm than the ordinary citizen. The
7 Plaintiff had a right to rely on that legal duty.

8 66. With reckless disregard for his/her legal duties towards the Plaintiff regarding the
9 reporting of criminal acts visited upon others, (and his/her legal duties to the state in
10 terms of 18USC 4), the Defendant(s) failed to take reasonable and prompt action upon
11 the information provided to him/her. Further, Defendant(s) suppressed information that
12 would have assisted others to maintain and advance lawfulness and civility in the
13 community. By his/her conduct, the Defendant(s) violated his common law duty to the
14 Plaintiff.

15 67. The Defendant(s) knew, or reasonably should have known, that the Plaintiff would
16 suffer harm and loss should the Defendant(s) omit to execute his/her legal duties.

17 68. By reason of the Defendant(s)' conscious, willful, and malicious conduct in violation of
18 his/her common law duties, the Plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer harm and
19 loss.

20 **IX. FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

21 **Violation of 18 USC 4 - Misprision of Felony**

22 69. Plaintiff re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 44 as if fully set forth here in.

23 70. Pursuant to 18 USC 4 of US Code, it is a crime to have "knowledge of the actual
24 commission of a felony cognizable by a court of the United States and conceal it, and
not to make it known as soon as possible to some judge or other person in civil or

military authority under the United States", and who by implication will act upon the crimes.

71. The Plaintiff brought to the attention of the Defendant(s) the fact that felonies had been committed and that these felonies had neither been investigated nor prosecuted.

72. The Plaintiff requested the Defendant(s) to take action regarding these felonies. The Plaintiff provided the Defendant(s) with prima facie evidence of the felonies or advised the Defendant(s) where that evidence was available for his/her information and action.

73. The Plaintiff has a right and the Defendant(s) owes the Plaintiff and the state a legal duty not to act unlawfully and violate 18USC 4, which violation would cause the Plaintiff harm and loss.

74. With reckless disregard for his/her legal duties towards the Plaintiff and his/her legal duties to the state in terms of 18USC 4, the Defendant(s) failed to take reasonable and prompt action. By his/her conduct, the Defendant(s) has violated 18 USC 4, common law, and other laws.

75. The Defendant(s) knew, or reasonably should have known, that the Plaintiff would suffer harm and loss should the Defendant(s) omit to execute his/her legal duties in terms of 18 USC 4.

76. By reason of the Defendant(s)' conscious, willful, and malicious conduct in violation of his/her legal duties, the Plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer harm and loss.

X. FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Violation of Common Law duties regarding collusion and conspiracy

77. Plaintiff re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 44 as if fully set forth here in.

1 78. Neglecting your duty as a human being is morally wrong.

2 79. All in society have a duty *not* to combine with others to cause someone harm and loss.

3 It is wrong to cause another the loss of rights and privileges which are common in
4 society. In fact, legislators have considered this notion so imperative, that they have
5 termed such an act a crime and have legislated against it. Title 18 USC 241 states that
6 it is a crime "for two or more persons to conspire to oppress any person in any State in
7 the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the
8 Constitution or laws of the United States".

9 80. The Plaintiff brought to the attention of the Defendant(s) circumstances in which
10 numerous parties conspired to commit crimes, which crimes would cause the Plaintiff
11 harm and loss and deprivation of rights and privileges commonly enjoyed by all in
12 society. The Defendant(s) was advised that although allegations of a conspiracy
13 involving many officials of government had previously been lodged with law
14 enforcement authorities, no action had been taken by the authorities and the collusion
15 and the loss of rights and privileges continued. The information provided to the
16 Defendant(s) also pointed to a grand failure of the legal system to prevent the harm, and
17 pointed to an illegal cover up of a large number of criminal violations by officials. The
18 Plaintiff provided the Defendant(s) with substantial *prima facie* evidence of the
19 conspiracy or advised the Defendant(s) where such evidence was lodged, available for
20 his/her information.

21 81. Officers of state hold a special position of trust in society and this is recognized in law,
22 for example in Washington State law RCW 900. By way of his/her official position,
23 the Defendant(s) holds a special position of trust in society and a special duty towards
24 all in society, including the Plaintiff. The Plaintiff requested assistance from the
25 Defendant(s) to halt the inequities described in a dossier of crimes.

82. Instead of taking reasonable, prompt and adequate remedial action, the Defendant(s),

1 with reckless disregard, omitted to take the action demanded by his special duty. This
 2 omission furthered the aims of the conspiracy, provided protection to the conspirators,
 3 and rendered the Defendant(s) culpable as a co-conspirator to commit crimes against
 4 the Plaintiff. Some of the laws violated in the conspiracy are listed in Appendix 1.

5 83. The Plaintiff has a right and the Defendant(s) owes the Plaintiff a common law duty not
 6 to conspire with others to commit crimes which conspiracy would cause the Plaintiff
 7 harm and loss.

8 84. The Defendant(s) knew, or reasonably should have known, that conspiring with others
 9 to commit crimes would result in the Plaintiff suffering harm and loss.

10 85. As a direct and proximate result of the Defendant(s)' unlawful and reckless conduct,
 11 Plaintiff has suffered, and continues to suffer harm and loss.

12 **XI. SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

13 **Violation of 18 USC § 371**

14 86. Plaintiff re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 44 as if fully set forth here in.

15 87. Neglecting your duty as a human being is morally wrong.

16 88. It is encumbered upon us by society not to gang-up and cause someone harm and loss.
 17 In fact, legislators have considered this notion so imperative, that they have termed
 18 such act a crime and have legislated against it.

19 89. Title 18 USC 371 states in relevant part: "If two or more persons conspire either to
 20 commit any offense against the United States" "and one or more such persons do any
 21 act to effect the object of the conspiracy" each is guilty of Conspiracy to Commit
 22 Offense.
 23
 24

- 1 90. The Plaintiff brought to the attention of the Defendant(s) circumstances in which
2 numerous parties conspired to commit offences. The Defendant(s) was advised that
3 although allegations of a conspiracy involving many officials of government had
4 previously been lodged with law enforcement authorities, these allegations had not
5 been investigated or prosecuted. The information provided the Defendant(s) also
6 pointed to a grand failure of the legal system pertaining to this case, and to an illegal
7 cover up of a large number of criminal violations by officials.
- 8 91. The Plaintiff requested the Defendant(s) to take care that the laws be faithfully
9 executed, and that the allegations of conspiracy be investigated and prosecuted. The
10 Plaintiff provided the Defendant(s) with substantial *prima facie* evidence of the
11 conspiracy or advised the Defendant(s) where such evidence was lodged, available for
12 his/her information.
- 13 92. Instead of taking reasonable, prompt and adequate remedial action, the Defendant(s),
14 with reckless disregard, omitted to take the action demanded by his position. This act
15 (omission) furthered the aims of the conspiracy, provided protection to the conspirators,
16 and rendered the Defendant(s) culpable as a co-conspirator to commit offences and a
17 co-conspirator against Plaintiff's rights, thereby breaching 18 USC § 371. Some of the
18 laws violated in the conspiracy are listed in **Appendix 1**.
- 19 93. The Plaintiff has a right and the Defendant(s) owes the Plaintiff a legal duty not to act
20 unlawfully and violate 18USC 371, which violation would cause the Plaintiff harm and
21 loss.
- 22 94. The Defendant(s) knew, or reasonably should have known, that violating 18 USC § 371
23 and conspiring with others to oppress the Plaintiff's rights under these circumstances,
24 would result in the Plaintiff suffering harm and loss.
95. As a result of the Defendant(s)' unlawful and reckless conduct, Plaintiff has suffered,

1 and continues to suffer, harm and loss.

2
3 **XII. SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

4 **The Cause of the 'Action to Compel'**

5 96. Plaintiff re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 44 as if fully set forth here in.

6 97. The Cause of the 'Action to Compel' is the failure of duty by 230 government officers.

7 **XIII. DAMAGES**

8 ***Damages for loss of assets***

9 98. As a result of the Defendant(s)' wrongful and unlawful conduct, the Defendant(s) has
10 caused the Plaintiff to suffer damages as follows:

11 99. The loss of assets and income in the amount of \$376 865 – representing the value of
12 assets and income which were fraudulently extracted from the Plaintiff arising out of
13 Washington State Superior Court Case # 00-3-02932-1.

14 ***Punitive damages***

15 100. The recovery of assets by way of damages may bring satisfaction to the Plaintiff -
16 but to the Plaintiff alone. Through the payment of damages claimed above, justice will
17 not be served. Society will retain the scourge of the rampant '*criminality with*
18 '*impunity*' practiced in official circles, as the laws are clearly no deterrent to delinquent
19 officials.

20 101. In addition, it is obvious that officials will not advance criminal proceedings
21 against another official, whatever their duties or status. Testifying to this fact are 1.6
22 million crimes not addressed. On the contrary, it appears that the criminal process
23 holds no deterrent value to officials at all. Moreover, the contribution of \$1600 by
24 each Defendant to the damages claim will not affect the Defendants in any material
way. This will also not act as a deterrent to officials.

1
2
3 102. Yet, in order to bring about a more benign society, it is essential that some
4 punitive measure be taken against the Defendants for their misdeeds. Due to the
5 seriousness of the violations of law committed by the Defendants, and due to the
6 special position of trust and responsibility which the Defendants hold in society, the
7 Plaintiff is further requesting the Court to award **Punitive Damages of \$1million**
8 against each Defendant. Such punitive damages may act as a deterrent to those in
9 similar positions who violate their common law and statutory duties to society, and who
10 grossly abuse their special position of trust in society.

11 103. Plaintiff is further requesting the Court to award as it sees fit **Additional Punitive**
12 **Damages** against those specific Defendants who hold a greater status and responsibility
13 in society, and who have, through their gross abuse and neglect of that status and
14 responsibility, set an exceedingly poor example to all officials in lower levels of
15 government across the country. Plaintiff is requesting the Court to award **Additional**
16 **Punitive Damages** commensurate with those greater responsibilities and
17 commensurate with the neglect thereof.

18 **XIV. PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

19 WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff prays that the Court makes an order against the First through Two
20 Hundred and Thirtieth Defendants, as follows:

21 **Finding:**

22 1. Finding that the Defendant(s)

- 23 1.1 failed his/her common law duties and/or
- 24 1.2 failed his/her common law duties regarding reporting of crimes and/or
- 1.3 failed his/her common law duties regarding collusion and conspiracy and/or
- 1.4 violated his/her special position of trust and special duty and/or

1.5 violated 18 USC § 4 (Misprision of Felony) and /or

1.6 violated 18 USC § 371 (Conspiracy to Commit Offence)

2. Finding that the Defendants are jointly and severally liable for the losses sustained by the Plaintiff of \$376 865, the one paying the other absolved.

Awarding:

3. Awarding Plaintiff damages for loss of assets and income in the amount of \$376 865.

4. Awarding Plaintiff punitive damages of \$1million from each of the Defendants

5. Awarding Plaintiff interest on the above amounts to the date of payment thereof

6. Awarding Plaintiff Additional Punitive Damages from each Defendant who holds/held a high level position, commensurate with:

6.1 The status of that Defendant's position in society.

6.2 The denigration of Defendant's office through the Defendant's gross abuse, omissions and willful neglect.

6.3 The disrepute which that Defendant has brought upon the United States of America and upon Washington State by joining in a conspiracy against the Civil Rights enshrined in the Constitution, which rights are so cherished by the people of the United States.

4. Awarding Plaintiff, and assess against the Defendant(s), his litigation costs, including reasonable attorneys fees, and

5. Awarding the Plaintiff such other and further relief as is just.

Compelling

6. Compelling the Defendant(s) to comply with and execute his/her particular statutory duties with respect to the particular parcel of allegations of multiple crimes presented to him/her by the Plaintiff.

XV. DENIAL OF ORDER TO COMPEL

Should the court deny the Plaintiff an order to compel each Defendant to comply with and

1 execute their statutory duties with respect to the allegations of multiple crimes presented to them
2 by the Plaintiff, the *Court* is requested to deal with the allegations submitted to Court in the
3 "Dossier of Crimes", in terms of Rule 4 of Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure and the statute
4 on Misprision of Felony (18 USC 4).

5 Signed this 20th day of December 2004

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7 Anthony P. Keyter (Pro Se)
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Appendix 1

Prima Facie evidence of violation of the laws listed below was provided to the Defendants:

1. 14th Amendment, US Constitution
2. Article 3, Washington State Constitution
3. Conspiracy against Rights, 18 USC § 241
4. Conspiracy to commit an offense, USC 18 § 371
5. Deprivation of Rights, 18 USC § 242
6. Misprision of Felony, 18 USC § 4
7. Obstruction of Justice, 18 USC § 1505
8. Accessory after the Fact 18 USC § 3
9. Burglary - RCW 9A.52.025
10. Perjury - RCW 9.72
11. Fraud - RCW 9, 9A
12. Intent to Defraud - RCW 10.58.040
13. Theft - RCW 9A.56.030
14. Tampering with Physical Evidence - RCW 9A.72.150
15. Rendering criminal assistance - RCW 9A.76.080
16. Failure of duty by public official - RCW 42.20.100
17. Failure of judge to recuse - 2.28.030
18. Official Misconduct - RCW 9A.80.010
19. False report by public official - RCW 42.20.040
20. Oath of Office
21. Legislative Declaration - RCW 42.52.900
22. Perjury - RCW 9A.72
23. Perjury - Inconsistent statements -RCW 9A.72.050
24. Statements of what one does not know to be true - RCW 9A.72.080
25. False swearing - RCW 9A.72.040
26. False Representation - RCW 9.38
27. False representation concerning title - RCW 9.38.020
28. Separate property of husband - RCW 26.16.010
29. Separation contract - RCW 26.09.070
30. Unfair distribution of assets - RCW 26.09.080
31. Rights of Married Persons in General - RCW 26.16.150
32. Regarding Foreign Law - RCW5.44.050
33. International Law of Contract
34. Maintenance Orders - RCW 26.09.090
35. Payment of Costs - RCW 26.09.140
36. Changing of divorce decree after trial

Appendix 2

Officers of government institutions listed below were approached with requests to tend to the investigation or prosecution of the crimes of this case. To date, nine hundred and twenty (920) individual requests have thus far been made to officers of these 32 pertinent institutions of government. All officers approached had a legal duty to take action upon the requests. Washington State Officers had duties in terms of Section 3 of the State Constitution and RCW 42.52.900 to act. Some pertinent laws that impose further duties upon specific officers are also listed.

1. City of Gig Harbor Police. Duties: RCW 10.93.020.1
2. City of Tacoma Police. Duties: RCW 10.93.020.1
3. Pierce County Sheriff. Duties: RCW 10.93.020.1
4. Washington State Patrol. Duties: RCW 10.93.020.1
5. FBI
6. City of Gig Harbor Prosecutor.
7. Pierce County Prosecutors.
8. Councilors of Pierce County.
9. Councilors of the City of Tacoma.
10. Washington State Executive. Duties: Office of the Governor, Lt. Governor, and Secretary of State. Duties: RCW 43.06.010
11. Washington State Attorney General. Duties: RCW 43.010.090
12. Washington State Senate.
13. Washington State Senate Judiciary Committee.
14. Washington State House of Representatives.
15. Washington State House Judiciary Committee.
16. Washington State Chief Justice.
17. Washington State Commission on Judicial Conduct. Duties: RCW 42.52.370 and RCW 2.64
18. Washington State Commission on Gender and Justice.
19. Washington State Superior Court Judges Association.
20. Washington State Bar Association
21. Washington State Legislative Ethics Committee. Duties: RCW 42.52.320
22. Washington State Executive Ethics Committee. Duties: RCW 42.52.360
23. Pierce County Ethics Committee.
24. US Attorney, Seattle. Duties: 28 USC 547
25. US Attorney, District of Columbia. Duties: 28 USC 547
26. US Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division
27. US Department of Justice, Criminal Division
28. US Senate
29. US Senate Committee on the Judiciary
30. US House of Representatives.
31. US House of Representatives Committee on the Judiciary
32. US Executive. Duties: US Constitution, Article II § 3